

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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America and Japan in This War

The United States offers no center more appropriate than Hawaii for the first step in place and port of war between the United States and Japan, which is the distinguished head.

Here as in no other part of the world have the American and Japanese people been so long and developed together. Here has been the meeting of the Orient and the Occident, the people from the European centers have done.

The answer has been a strong affirmative. This does not mean that the peculiarities of race and tradition have been so completely wiped out that they offer no difficulties and call for no further study. What we do know is that the test has gone far enough to prove altogether practical the union of the American and Japanese people on the basis of mutual understanding and goodwill.

Therefore the people of Hawaii are in a position to understand the aims of Japan and extend to the guests of today a sincere and cordial greeting as the representatives of our ally in the cause of a world democracy.

For a statement of the democratic ideals of Japan the country is indebted to Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, the official press agent of the commission to the United States. Our nation's enemies have at times pointed to the monarchical character of the Japanese government and questioned the sincerity of American motives in being party to such an alliance.

Dr. Iyenaga answers this thrust with his definition of democracy as interpreted by Japan. Though some of our fellow citizens might quibble over the synonymous relation of democracy and republic, it is principle rather than form that is sought. Dr. Iyenaga says:

"We are fighting to make the reign of democracy safe in the world, and save it from becoming the slave of autocracy. Here I must be permitted to define democracy as I construe it to be. Democracy is no synonym for republic. Whether the government be a republic or a constitutional monarchy, democracy is enthroned in the country where social equality instead of feudal aristocracy prevails; where one's real merits count more than rank or family pedigree; where every individual has the right to the full enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and is no slave of a dominant caste; where 'right' rules over 'might' and militarism is not the controlling force; in short, where justice, liberty, equality and humanity are made the basic principles of the state.

"In this sense, the present day Japan is as much a democracy as the United States, England, France, Italy and the newly born democracy of Russia. Japan reveres her sovereign, the mikado, for he personifies the sanctity of law, order and discipline. Japan has a strong centralized government and an efficient army and navy. Do these elements, however, constitute an autocracy? Thousand times, no. Are they not the essentials of success, especially in time of war, in every democracy? I have made this digression, for much ink has been spilled to put Japan in the rank of autocracy and thus isolate her from her allies or cool their ardor toward her.

"America and Japan cherish the same ideals and it is only befitting for them to join hands and work with all the energy and resources they have at command for the successful conclusion of the tremendous issue they are now facing."

In the same statement, Dr. Iyenaga deals with what we might term the selfish interest of the Japanese nation, and of its attitude especially toward the United States.

"Quite contrary to Germany's expectations, Japan hails with joy the entrance of the United States into the world struggle, and fairly grasps Uncle Sam's strong hands as brothers in arms," says Dr. Iyenaga. "For, in addition to the fact that the tremendous resources of the United States are bound to turn the scale of war on the side of the entente powers, there are special reasons for Japan in welcoming America. Both nations are similarly situated with regard to the geographical position they occupy, the duties and functions they should discharge toward the allies, and the interest and aims they want to safeguard and realize. These considerations naturally would make America and Japan the closest of allies, both in war and at the peace conference of the future. Both are separated from Europe by wide expanse of waters.

"Neither America nor Japan should therefore be interested in the remaking of the map of Europe. They are fighting to crush German militarism, for it constitutes a constant menace to their welfare. Perchance the allied nations in Europe are brought to their knees by Prussianism, America and Japan would have ultimately to face it on their side of the waters.

"Both America and Japan are opposed to the conclusion of peace at the present moment, for such a peace would signify the triumph of Germany. They entertain no delusions as to the aims of Germany in tendering peace proposals. With Serbia crushed, Montenegro overrun, Rumania conquered, Turkey and Bulgaria the vassals of German, and Austria-Hungary bound hand and foot to her heels, the program Germany had formulated when she set Europe afire is measurably completed. The formula 'Hamburg to Bagdad' is fairly on the way of realization. Were peace concluded on this basis, Germany would hold in her palm all southwestern Europe, and she could easily, at the first opportunity, embark upon the next step of dominating Asia. She would be in an excellent position to strike Egypt, break the bar-

rier between Turkey and Persia, and lead her legions to the valleys of the Indus.

"After that, sooner or later, would come the turn of Japan to receive punishment for her audacity in unsheathing the sword against the greatest military power of Europe in the year of grace 1914. Then would we see, in a more terrible form than before, the resurrection of the unadvised policy in China, which once gave Kinschow and its hinterland to the kaiser. Nothing then, it seems to me, could prevent a hegemony of the world secure in the grasp of Germany. We might go a step further and ask the question whether the United States, the wealthiest of nations, could then escape from inviting the cupidity of the present-day Napoleon for despoliation or from being challenged as to the efficacy of the Monroe Doctrine. America and Japan are fighting to prevent these untold catastrophes coming upon them."

Much is being said of the need for a general campaign in parts of our country to arouse a certain indifferent element to the terrible significance of the war and its outcome to the individual beneficiary of this land of the free.

When that campaign is started if it has not already begun, among the first documents to be included in this work for enlightenment should be the statement of our Japanese friends, a statement in fulfillment of which our guests of today are proceeding to Washington for conference and cooperation.

Before calling for the second Liberty loan, Secretary McAdoo will have time to study whether the newspapers should be the only line of business making direct contribution to his cause. The time is coming when official Washington will realize that successful conduct of the war calls for a studied presentation of the war program in the usual business medium of paid and controlled publicity. There is more need for this than for the censor.

It is hard to tell who feels the worst about the new war order that keeps through passengers aboard the steamers while in port. But even that does not prevent Honolulu from growing steadily, and every man and woman who views Honolulu from the deck of a ship and can't get ashore, is a high potential tourist prospect. It seldom fails that you make up your mind to eventually see that which was one time refused.

Collector Franklin says that he is just kamaaina enough to see that Honolulu gets a first-class federal building, and Governor Pinkham says that the one ambition of his immediate life is to give Honolulu a civic center in keeping with the importance of the town. Give these men the cooperation and support they so richly deserve in this work, and the town should arrive somewhere.

That Honolulu boy who is going to Louisiana to take the course in sugar technology reminds one of the child that always finds the cooking next door better than at home. Not a course in any college in the country equals that of the sugar technology course of the College of Hawaii.

Back in the East they are saying that the story of the U-boat attack on our transports given out by Secretary Daniels was like unto painted ships on a painted ocean. They are joshing the old man on his picturesque fighting. Which is all right since the boys got through.

When Sarah Bernhardt plans to resume her tour and John Wanamaker tends to business as usual on his seventy-ninth birthday, it proves that youth is figured in what you can do rather than the number of years chalked up against you.

There's no harm in learning all possible about what has been done by the city government in the past, but the people are more interested in what is to be done now and in the future than they are in reading the minutes of the last meeting.

Under the interpretation of the despatch that the government will not take over ships operated by the owners, Hawaii ought to find an opportunity to land as usual on its feet.

Ewa's regular contribution to the relief fund shows that the boys are just beginning to realize how they can help the Red Cross while keeping the wheels of business in motion.

It would not be strange if the example of the shipping board should influence the decision of Congress on the question of one-man or three-man power in food control.

Perhaps the Kaiser held that conference at Brussels to decide on another of those victories of masterly retreat.

Where is the next plantation community to move into the list of contributors to Red Cross enlisted for the war?

When in doubt go to the Territorial market and supply your food lists with home grown products.

New York hotels have adopted a war bread menu. Hawaii can beat that by resorting to poi.

It was a bad day for the Kaiser when the flinders flew in Flanders.

Possessing no redeeming quality, booze must go.

Brusiloff, Kerniloff, now we're off. Hoorayski.

China has taken another president on trial.

HEALTH REPORT GIVES ISLANDS POPULATION OF 250,000 IN JUNE

Statistics Show Deaths in Territory Were 442 Less Than in Previous Year

Deaths throughout the territory of Hawaii during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, were 442 less than those recorded for the year previous. This despite a notable increase in population. Contagious diseases dropped to the number of 2573.

These are two of the interesting facts shown in the report of Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, made public today. The report estimates that the population of the territory on June 30 was 250,627, which figures include the population of the army and navy.

The population of the islands is divided as follows:

Honolulu, 71,950; Oahu, outside of Honolulu, 41,000; Hilo, 10,414; Hawaii, outside of Honolulu, 58,086; Maui, 38,000; Kauai, 30,487; Kaula, 600.

Dr. Pratt reports that as a result of a conference with the directors of the federal census bureau it is believed the last obstacles to admission to the registration area has been removed. If a survey which is to be made shortly shows the records complete the territory will be accepted in the area.

Deaths Decrease 442

The total number of deaths in the territory during the fiscal period were 3498, a decrease of 442 for the year as stated. This makes the annual death rate 13.96 for each 1000 population. The number of deaths from external causes was 264, a decrease of 22, excluding which leaves the death rate from disease at 12.90.

In the city of Honolulu there were 1269 deaths, or 52 less than in the previous year, which gives the city a death rate of 17.64, or for disease alone 16.51. There were 81 deaths in the city from external causes.

The number of non-residents who died in the city was 155. Hilo had 209 such deaths.

By nationalities the deaths were as follows throughout the territory: American, 141; British, 37; German, 20; Russian, 12; Chinese, 271; Filipino, 229; Hawaiian, 844; Japanese, 1246; Korean, 47; Asiatic Hawaiian, 90; Caucasian Hawaiian, 149; Portuguese, 277; Porto Rican, 57; Spanish, 58; other nationalities, 20.

The city of Honolulu had 1269 deaths and 2764 births. This was for the city proper.

Record of Births

Births by nationalities were as follows throughout the territory:

American, 295; British, 43; German, 26; Russian, 14; Chinese, 680; Fili-

pino, 246; Hawaiian, 597; Japanese, 4260; Korean, 144; Asiatic Hawaiian, 369; Caucasian Hawaiian, 548; Portuguese, 571; Porto Rican, 191; Spanish, 129; others, 24.

At the Japanese consulate there were recorded a total of 4918 Japanese births, 658 greater than the board of health figures.

There were 48 more marriages in the territory than in the previous year and in Honolulu there were 14 more. The total for Honolulu was 1844, with 52 outside the city proper. Hilo had 174, and Hawaii outside of Hilo had 225. Kaula had nine, Kauai 160 and Maui 264.

The 15 principal causes of deaths were as follows: Diarrhoea and enteritis, 574; tuberculosis of all forms, 415; pneumonia, 347; premature birth, congenital debility and other causes peculiar to early infancy, 244; organic disease of the heart, 193; cerebral hemorrhage, 148; cancer, 131; Bright's disease, 117; bronchitis, 111; typhoid, 71; syphilis, 56; leprosy, 55; typhoid, 52; influenza, 40; congenital malformation, 36.

The total of deaths under five years of age was 1428, which is 40.8 per cent of the entire mortality of the territory.

During the year there were 273 still births, which was 14 more than the previous year.

March, April and May had the largest number of deaths, while the lowest number were in August, September and November. The months having the largest number of marriages were December, January and March, the smallest number being in July of last year and May and June of this year. The month of June, long famed for weddings, thus dropped below par.

July, January and March had the most births, while September, December and June had the least. The increase of births over deaths was 149 per cent.

The U. S. public health service was in charge of the Honolulu rat campaign, and the seven trappers were paid by the territory. The number of rats, mice and mongoose trapped was 797 less than last year, but the same number of traps was set daily, namely 984. In all 17,530 rats, mice and mongoose were taken, practically all of which were the two former animals. No rats were found to be plague-infected. It is now seven years since an infected rat was found in Honolulu. The cost of the campaign for the year was \$4555.20.

In the Hamakua district a vigorous campaign was waged, but only four infected rats were found. This is 11 less than last year. A total of 138,516 rats were taken on Hawaii.

FIGURES SHOW THAT KAIMUKI WASTES WATER

That the residents of Kaimuki are deliberately wasting the city water is indicated by figures collected by Harry Murray, superintendent of the water department.

On the first day of the test the district used 5,770,000 gallons of the 6,000,000 gallons supply. The next day an inspector was sent out to Kaimuki and the amount used dropped to 4,130,000 gallons. The following day the inspector was taken off and immediately the amount used jumped back to 5,810,000. On the fourth day the inspector was again sent out and the total showed 4,930,000 gallons. The next three days there was no inspector and the water used was 5,860,000, 5,700,000 and 5,560,000 gallons respectively. With an inspector on the job the eighth day the water again fell to 4,930,000 gallons.

"This clearly shows," said Murray, "that an extra pump is not needed but simply more care on the part of the residents of Kaimuki. I have the name of everybody who has been found wasting the water and as soon as I can obtain a supply of meters I shall install them. The hours for irrigation are between 6 and 8 in the morning and 4 and 6 in the afternoon and the people must keep within that limit."

MOELLER-HOWARD NUPTIALS

Miss Ethel Howard was married to Sergt. Berthold Moeller, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Saturday night at the home of her mother, North King street, Kailua. Mrs. Adelaide Howard, sister of the bride, and Lieut. J. M. Palmer, U. S. A., were the witnesses. Rev. Father H. Valentin, pastor of the Catholic church of St. Augustine-by-the-Sea, Wailiki, performed the ceremony.

HILO BOOSTERS ARRANGING FUN FOR CIVIC MEET

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) HILO, Aug. 3.—That Hilo and the island of Hawaii will be well represented at the sixth civic convention is fairly well assured. The Board of Trade of Hilo has taken up the matter with vim and go and the various committees that have been named will be on the job all the time.

That important committee, the "noise" one, is in good hands, for who should know better how to arrange a fitting display of Hilo's talents than George Willifong. The genial George is sure to crowd four or more others on his committee of one, and have them all get busy on the proposition of raising some fun at the convention in Honolulu on September 16, 17 and 18. The members will arrange for some songs to be sung to the air of popular tunes.

President Vicars of the Board of Trade of Hilo has also named a committee of three to get up some stunts for the Ad Club show which is to be held on one of the convention nights. In selecting E. T. Moses, Sam Rolph and W. H. Smith, the president has named some original thinkers and the result should be a fine item which will keep Hilo on the Oahu map for at least half an hour on the eventful evening.

Turning to the more serious side of the convention, it is found that the president has selected a committee which will put into due form a resolution which the delegates to the sixth civic convention will be asked to adopt. It deals with the construction of a concrete road from Hilo to the Volcano at the expense of the territory at large. It is felt that such a road would be a territorial asset and that the County of Hawaii should not be asked to pay the whole cost itself. On this committee are H. J. Lyman, C. E. Wright and A. M. Cabrlnha.

MISS JEFFS FOUND

After making a tour of the mainland, that the way to do business in war times is to put a new drive in your own business.

By making the drive the business was done.

Paid Publicity Will Do It.

The general circulation of the Star-Bulletin on July 31 was 6550

REV. E. S. TIMETEO DIES AT HIS LAHAINA HOME

Rev. Enoch S. Timoteo, a resident of Hawaii since his birth, 70 years ago, died at his home at Lahaina, Maui, Friday morning. He is survived by his second wife. The funeral was held at Lahaina on Saturday and interment was in the Wainane Hawaiian cemetery.

At the time of his death, Rev. Mr. Timoteo was pastor of the Wainane Hawaiian church. During his life he held several pastorates on the different islands, one of them being at the Kaunakapili church in Palama, Honolulu. He was one of the best known Hawaiian ministers in the islands.

MRS. E. H. F. WOLTER IS HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

A reunion of the younger generations of her family on Saturday greeted Mrs. E. H. F. Wolter at her home on Beretania street in honor of her 61st birthday. Those who gathered to commemorate the occasion and to extend congratulations were her two daughters, Mrs. E. Bolton and Mrs. Dina Ryan; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. H. F. Wolter; three grandsons, E. C. Wolter, H. B. Wolter and T. Ryan, and a great grandson, E. G. Wolter.

COUNTY BUILDINGS ON HAWAII TO BE REBUILT

That the county buildings which were partly constructed at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, will be torn down and rebuilt on a more suitable site, is information received from Hilo recently. Some of the homesteaders objected to the placing of these buildings in front of their residences, but after having had their objections filed with Land Commissioner B. G. Rivenburgh at Honolulu, Chairman Kauahane of Hawaii supervisors was consulted. The board of supervisors, after having thoroughly discussed the proposition, decided to have the buildings transferred to a site in the gulch. Although the building site belongs to the territory, it will be turned over to the county in the future.

MRS. EDWARD B. BLANCHARD of Hilo, Maui, arrived in Honolulu Sunday morning to spend the summer.

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